

The Watchman and Southerner.

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"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the enemies of the South be at thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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GERMAN CRITIC'S VIEW.

BERLIN TAGEBLATT PRINTS REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION BY MAJ. MORANT.

Claims Made That Offensive of Allies is a Failure and That Germans are Still Masters of the Situation—The Russian Drive Riddled as Ill Directed and Futile.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Berlin "Tageblatt" publishes a long review of the latest developments of the war by Major Ernst Morant, the most famous German military critic. He sees no danger for the Central Powers in the present situation, although he concedes that the efforts of the Allies are more serious than ever before.

In part he says: "Our enemies are jubilant over their joint offensive. For the first time, after many failures, they have succeeded in reaching a certain unity of action, but it is an open question whether the British did not start their attempts at an advance too early and the Russians too late. This question can only be answered definitely when we learn to what extent the grouping of the German forces has been influenced by the strategy of the Allies."

"French and English military critics are astonished by the fact that so far very few transfers of German troops have taken place. Indirectly they admit that the initiative still remains on our side in spite of the offensive movements started against our lines on all fronts. We are attacking before Verdun as we did before, and on the rest of the western front our defense has increased in strength since the Allies struck their blow in Picardy. Strategically it matters very little if a few units are checked into our lines here and there."

"In the East our defense also is as powerful as ever. The Russian offensive has not changed the strategic situation and it will, in my estimation, not succeed, because it is limited."

"We are told in dispatches from Bucharest that Lemberg is to be reconquered to reestablish the prestige of the Russian armies, but the events of the last two months show plainly that this is not the case. The Russian plan when the Generals Brusilov and Kuropatkin received orders to strike. The military expert of Budapest 'Lloyd' sided up the Russian operations properly when he remarked last week:

"The colossal mechanically starts to move, but the Russian general staff does not know which direction it will take. That is left to fate. If the steam roller seems to advance in the direction of Kovel the Russian strategists announce that they intend to capture this important railroad center, but as soon as they find their way barred they decide that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, really is the object of their efforts."

"There is no doubt that the Russian offensive was principally undertaken to bring relief to the French and Italians and to influence Roumania. The hope of the Allies to bring the Roumanian army to their side will again be disappointed, however, because the comparatively unimportant successes of General Brusiloff have made but little impression on the government in Bucharest."

"The Italians have at least temporarily been saved by the Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian front in Eastern Galicia and the Bukovina. The Austrians were compelled to withdraw troops from the Italian front, to give up their victorious advances between the Adige and the Brenta and to fall back against their own frontier, but Count Cadorna knows very well that the sledge hammer blows against his forces will be renewed as soon as the Russian offensive stops."

"The 'big push' of the English and French on the western front has not proved the success our enemies expected it to be. Although the battles on both sides of the Somme continue there is now but little danger that the Allies will break through our front. We hold the numerically superior forces of the enemy and give them a chance to bleed themselves to death in vain attacks."

"The small gains made by the British and French troops have been very costly and we may well doubt whether the Allies are willing to continue their terrible sacrifices indefinitely."

"The French have done the lion's share of the work in Picardy. They attacked with the greatest bravery, as they did in the Champagne a year ago, but the small strip of territory won by them is nowhere more than 4-12 miles wide and they did not succeed in reaching Peronne."

In their daily official reports they have far more to say about the German counter blows than about their

A CIRCLE OF STEEL.

ALLIES TIGHTEN RING AROUND CENTRAL POWERS.

Teutons Are Fighting on the Defensive on Five Fronts—Drive Against Bulgarians Started in Macedonia.

London, Aug. 12.—The supreme efforts of the allies to tighten the circle of steel around the armies of the central powers is now in full swing for the first time since the war began, with the beginning of the drive in Macedonia against the Bulgarians. The Teutons are on the defensive on five fronts. England, France, Russia and Italy are making steady progress at every point. There is continuous fighting north of Pozieres. The German attacks were repulsed and the British advance their lines.

RUSSIANS TAKE HALICZ.

Austrians Seem Unable to Check Russian Advance.

Petrograd, Aug. 12.—The Russians are enveloping the Austrian city of Halicz. It is officially announced that progress is being made on the Serezh river the Russians are moving upon the important city of Jedlina on the Tarnopol-Lemberg railroad.

own attacks. They are already showing signs of exhaustion and looking anxiously toward their British allies, who have been plainly told by Echo de Paris and other French papers that they will have to get a move on, to use a slang expression.

"Many of the French papers, with the consent of the censor, angrily comment on the fact that the British are lagging behind and have accomplished but little along their section of the battle front between the Ancre and the Somme. To refute this reproach the English mysteriously hint that their main blow would be struck at another point. This may be true, but we await further developments calmly. The result of the battles fought since the first of July has convinced us that the numerically enormous British army is not able to drive us back to the Rhine."

"In the meantime our offensive against Verdun continues unimpeded. We are well able to beat back all the desperate counter attacks of the French before the fortress and to advance nearer our goal step by step."

"The neutral press discusses the possible consequences of the fall of Verdun. We cannot join this debate, but we know that the German general staff, trained in the spirit of Moltke, does not make large sacrifices to gain a temporary success of doubtful value, but always looks far ahead."

"The Russian offensive proves more durable than anybody expected. After a pause on the southeastern front it has started anew and at the same time General Kuropatkin began tremendous attacks against the lines of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the north. Bitter battles were fought between Riga and Dvinsk along the Shtcherna, on both sides of the Baranovitch railroad and along the Oginski canal, but everywhere our troops victoriously repelled the onslaughts of the enemy."

"Further south, in Volhynia, General von Linsingen has been compelled to fall back across the Stokhod river, west of the Lutsk the Russians have crossed the border at Brody, the army of General von Brothner had to retire from the Strypa to the Koropiec, the Russians have advanced a little west of Kolemea and south of the Pruth the Austro-Hungarian front has been pushed back to the Carpathians."

"These successes of the Russians are of little practical value, because our front has nowhere been broken. In the Bukovina General von Pflanzer-Baltin faced Russian forces which were numerically six times stronger than his. For a time his army was in a dangerous position and threatened with annihilation, but he skillfully withdrew toward the Carpathians, inflicting heavy losses upon the Russians in rearguard actions. His lines remained intact and he was able to start a counter attack as soon as he received reinforcements."

"How long the Russians will be able to continue their offensive cannot be estimated. Grand Duke Nicholas again dominates the Russian general staff and has given orders that the Austro-German lines must be broken regardless of the cost. The present Russian strategical methods are exactly the same as during the first year of the war. The Russian borders will continue their onslaughts until exhaustion stops them. They may reach the wall of the Carpathians but there they will surely dash themselves to pieces."

WOMEN FIGHT WITH

NEW ORGANIZATION FIGHTS FOR ITSELF TO STRUGGLE

Will Try to Throw Twelve States Into Republican Party

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 11.—The National Woman's party held an executive conference here today and decided itself to use its best efforts in the 12 equal Suffrage States to defeat the Democratic candidate for president; congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action and commended the position of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee.

The statement of policy was contained in three resolutions unanimously adopted setting forth the attitude of the party. The resolutions committee was composed of Mrs. William Kent, California, chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Ellis, Arizona; Mrs. Bora Phelps Buell, Colorado; Mrs. Ione Hart, Idaho; Mrs. Bertman Sippy, Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blitch, Kansas; Miss Hazel Hunkins, Montana; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Dr. Florence Manion Oregon; Mrs. Don Coray, Utah; Mrs. Francis Axtell, Washington; Dr. Frances Lane, Wyoming.

Mrs. Bertha Fowler of Colorado, chairman, in calling the conference to order, termed President Wilson's attitude toward the movement for national equal suffrage as one of "cynical contempt" and political expediency. Women who endorsed the plan to secure suffrage by States she said, were "political doormats of designing politicians."

Efforts to obtain a formal endorsement of Mr. Hughes by the executive committee were defeated. Miss Alice Carpenter of New York, chairman of the New York city Hughes alliance, supported such endorsement at the conference and afterwards issued a statement in which the election policy adopted was referred to as a political blunder.

GERMAN CASUALTY REPORT.

Teutonic Lists Said to Show Total of 3,135,000, Including 735,866 Killed. London, Aug. 11.—German casualties during July, according to a table compiled here from German casualty lists, totalled 122,540, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, taken from the same source, to 3,135,177.

According to these lists, since the commencement of the war the men killed or who have died of their wounds total 735,866; died of sickness 48,534; prisoners, 157,975; missing 199,642; severely wounded, 425,175; wounded, 268,085; slightly wounded, 1,152,158; wounded remaining with their units, 147,742.

The figures given do not include naval casualties or losses to colonial forces.

A RECORD BREAKING HIKE.

United States Marines Marched Seventy-six Miles in Day and Night.

Washington, Aug. 11.—What is believed to have been one of the longest tropical hikes ever made by American troops thrown on their own resources in a hostile country, was the hike made by the Eighth company, Fourth regiment of United States Marines, when it covered in a day and a night, on July 2d and 3rd, the 111 kilometers between Monte Christi and Santiago, Santo Domingo, after fighting most of the way. It is seventy-six American miles between these two points and the hike was the third longest ever made by the United States marine corps, under any circumstances that approached warfare.

With a handful of United States Marines, Col. Pendleton maintained unbroken, an eighty mile line of communication, and the quick settling of the Dominican trouble is probably due, in the opinion of marine corps officials, to the rapid hiking of the natives have been disarmed and there is no further fighting.

The expeditionary force, under Col. Pendleton of the Marine Corps, consisted of two regiments of marines.

John King Suffers Hurt at Calhoun

Clemson College, Aug. 11.—John King, a brakeman on a local freight, was knocked from the top of his train by a cable hanging low from telegraph poles at Calhoun and falling between the cars had his leg crushed from the knee down. He held to the rods and was dragged for a considerable distance. He sustained severe cuts and bruises about the head. Dr. A. M. Redfern dressed the wounds and the man was sent to a Greenville hospital.

COLONY FOR NEGROES ONLY.

PROMOTER AND TWO OF DIRECTORS IN CHARLESTON.

In Quest of a Good Site—Project Said to Have \$1,600,000 Behind It—An Outline of the Project.

News and Courier. The small steamer Attaquin, Capt. Jas. H. Haynsworth, tied up last night at the Consumers' coal pier, having aboard her the promoter and two of the board of directors of a corporation which intends to establish somewhere in the South a co-operative industrial community for negroes exclusively. The party came here from Savannah in order to look over some of the sea-islands nearby as possible sites for their experiment. They expressed themselves as delighted with the country, and said that there was a good chance of their locating near Charleston if the people of this section favored the plan.

The party aboard the Attaquin includes Mr. John T. Patrick, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who built the well known winter resort, White Pines, and the president of the board of directors; Dr. C. V. Roman, professor of diseases of the eye at the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and its secretary and treasurer; Dr. John Patrick Turner, medical inspector of the public schools of Philadelphia. The last two are negroes.

Some time ago an agitation was started among the negroes themselves for the establishment of a community where no white men should be allowed, and where the negroes might have an opportunity of meeting and coping with every phase of modern life. Leaders of the movement approached Mr. Patrick, who readily promised his aid, and succeeded in enlisting the support of a person, whose name is not divulged, but who has agreed to back the project to the extent of \$1,600,000. This, with funds raised by various negro societies and churches, afford ample funds for putting the plan into practice as soon as a site is selected.

The idea is to purchase somewhere a fertile tract of between three and five thousand acres. Forty acres of this will be set aside as space for the erection of public buildings, churches, etc. Around this will be a grove of trees, and the town will be laid out in squares on all sides, the ones nearer the centre being given over to stores, and those farther out being reserved for residences. A stock company will be formed, and the settlement incorporated as an industrial community. Stock will be sold to negroes only, and no one will be allowed to own more than one share. With each share a four-acre plot for a house will be given. The community will have authority to regulate its own affairs, and to have a police system.

The town is to be planned in a most thorough and modern way, so as to be a model from the sanitary standpoint. A silk factory, a printing shop, a sanitarium, a seed farm, an industrial school, and hotels for negroes and one for white persons exclusively are to be built. It is expected that the entire project will be self-supporting from the first. The plan is simply to build a community for negroes only, in which they can be trained under skilled instructors in various industrial branches, enjoy modern comforts, and learn how to manage their affairs all by themselves. It is emphatically stated that no entrance of outside politics, or agitation of sex-equality, will be tolerated in the town, which, by the way, is to be called Co-operation.

Pupils in the industrial school will pay tuition, but laborers in the other plants will work their way, until competent, at reduced rates on a sort of apprentice system. A superintendent is already being trained especially in a Cincinnati mill to take charge of the silk mill, which will be established. In Co-operation the negro will have an opportunity to learn scientific farming, the silk trade, an industrial craft, or the printing business. At the same time the women will also have various advantages, one of which is that they can become trained nurses in the sanitarium. Any family of negroes who may wish to live in the town will, of course, be allowed to do so, but it is expected that churches and other organizations will send particularly intelligent families to the town to increase their usefulness to the community in which they live. It is hoped that Co-operation will attract to itself a large permanent population, and it is confidently expected that it will grow steadily.

In the nature of things, however, a proportionately large transient pop-

CAMPAIGNERS AT DILLON.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES ANSWER SPEAKERS GAIN ATTENTIVE HEARING FOR USUAL PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS FOR VOTES.

Dillon, Aug. 11.—A large and attentive crowd heard the candidates for State offices here today. The speakers made their usual speech, Gov. Manning standing as heretofore on his platform of law and order, C. L. Blease attacking the administration and R. A. Cooper announcing that he is not the candidate of any man or set of men.

The paramount issue in the campaign, said Gov. Manning, is "whether we are to be a lawless or a law abiding and law respecting people." The reports of the solicitors the last two years showed a decided increase in the number of convictions and of this number only 45 have been the beneficiaries of executive clemency. C. L. Blease said he would not pardon as many convicts when he is elected governor as he did before as there are not that many there now. Concerning the development and improvements at the State Hospital for the Insane the speaker said the governor was "only doing what I tried to do."

R. A. Cooper spoke to a greatly reduced crowd possibly 50 per cent. of the audience in the auditorium of 600 or 700 people retiring for dinner. This candidate said he did not want the vote of any man who did not feel that he was voting for the best interest of South Carolina. He could not promise to lower taxes, that was a matter solely with the legislature and a governor could not reduce them if he wanted to.

Practically everybody withdrew for dinner at the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's speech and James M. Des-Champs merely announced his candidacy.

John T. Duncan spoke first. Andrew J. Bethea, candidate for lieutenant governor, was in the community in which he was reared and was given a hearty ovation.

A. B. Jordan, county chairman, presided.

STANDARD AGAIN RAISED.

Student From Four Year High School Must Have Fourteen Units to Enter University.

Columbia, Aug. 12.—As the logical head of the public school system of the State, the University of South Carolina has raised the number of standard units required for full admission to degree courses from 12 units to 14 units. This step was taken as a means of fostering and maintaining efficient standards throughout that system, and of encouraging the raising of the standard of the 47 approved, or 12 unit, high schools in the State to the 14 unit standard.

PICKS UP GOLD NUGGET.

Cherokee Man's Find Nets Him Nearly \$100.

Gaffney, Aug. 10.—Robert Parker, who lives on premises belonging to the Gaffney Land and Improvement Company, was exhibiting in Gaffney yesterday a nugget of gold which weighed 107 pwt. The nugget was found by his son, Elzy Parker, the value being about \$97. Mr. Parker has been living on this land for several years, and during that time has found gold worth hundreds of dollars.

It is the opinion of experts who have examined the land that there is a rich vein of the metal there and that it would pay to develop it.

ulation is to be expected and even desired. Trained negroes will be in greater demand elsewhere, and will frequently leave when their training is completed. The whole chief purpose of the project is stated to be the increasing of the negro's economic efficiency.

At the same time, it is hoped that the large grounds set aside for public buildings, and the fact that the entire population of the city will be negro, will cause the settlement to become a social and intellectual centre for the colored people from several States. It is also hoped that the sanitary way in which the town will be laid out and kept, and the presence there of a sanitarium for negroes exclusively will make the city something of a health resort as well.

The present tour is purely one of inspection, but as soon as a site is selected and secured, the members of the board say they are ready to begin laying out the town and organizing the company.

BRYAN SCORES HUGHES.

ANSWER TO HUGHES' CIVIL SERVICE CHARGES.

Points Out How Republican Standard Bearer Has Used Office.

New York, Aug. 11.—William J. Bryan replied here today to criticism of his attitude toward civil service made by Charles E. Hughes in a statement in which he said he "had enforced the civil service law to the letter." Mr. Bryan challenged the Republican nominee to state whether he had given appointments to "deserving Republicans" while governor of New York.

Recent speeches of Mr. Hughes quoted a letter Mr. Bryan had written to Vick, receiver of customs in Santo Domingo, inquiring as to what position could be obtained to "reward deserving Democrats."

"I am not ashamed of it," the statement read. "The letter was written to an appointive officer whose office was not under the civil service and the inquiry was made in regard to offices which were not under the civil service."

The statement, after declaring Mr. Hughes to have "shown himself quite prompt in discharging obligations," declares:

"As an official, I enforced the civil service law to the letter, and upon my resignation received from the employees in the State department, more than 90 per cent. of whom were under the civil service, a watch which I prize as a priceless treasure. But, while I observed the civil service law wherever it was in force, I felt myself free to aid in rewarding deserving Democrats wherever it could be done without detriment to the service."

"The 'deserving Democrat' is not to be despised—he is as much entitled to recognition as 'deserving Republican.'"

"When he was a candidate for governor Mr. Hughes received the support of the railroads of New York and he generously repaid the debt by vetoing the 2 cent passenger rate bill. He did not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for governor, he received the support of the New York tax dodgers, the owners of 'swollen fortunes,' and he paid his debt by sending a message to the legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He does not describe that as shameful."

"He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States and expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape State legislation and find a haven of security in 'exclusive federal control' over the railroads; he is being supported by the shipping trust and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent government competition. He is supported by the trust magnates and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practice; he is supported by Wall Street and expects to pay them back by spending American blood and squandering money raised by taxation in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments. And yet with the record which he had made in paying his political obligations at the expense of the public and with the pledges his speeches contain to those who are now aiding his ambitions, he has the impudence to hold up for criticism a legitimate effort to reward competent men for service which they have rendered to the cause of reform."

TO LET THEM STARVE.

Turkey Won't Sanction Syrian Relief Work.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Turkey has refused to grant the request of the United States that a neutral committee be permitted to undertake relief work in Syria, where thousands of native Christians are reported to be starving.

Charge Miller at Constantinople in a cablegram received at the State department today said the Turkish government had informed him relief operations in Syria were considered unnecessary because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. He added that although he was told that the decision was final, he would continue to press for favorable action.

SEAPLANES RAID DOVER.

Germans Make an Attack on Important Channel Port.

London, Aug. 12.—Dover, a British port of great military importance was raided at noon by two German seaplanes. An officer and six men were wounded. No damage was done to the military works, the war office says,